The New-York Times.

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THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Robert T. Haws Elected Comptroller.

Opposition Majority Over Both the Democratic Branches.

Returns for Governor of the Almshouse, Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

The Charter Election, which was held in this City yesterday, passed off very quietly. There was little or no disturbance in any of the Wards—a fact which may in part be attributed to the rainy weather, and partly to the fact that the vast majority of the population were disfranchised at the polls. A very small number of persons, as compared with former elections, were arrested for illegal voting. Throughout the whole City a very light vote was cast; but though there was a considerable falling off in the ranks of the Opposition, yet the diminution is shown to be confined to those of the Democracy. Mr. Robert T. Haws had candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Anti-Tammany, American and Republican Parties, has been elected by a popularity, over Mr. Fossett, the Tammany candidate, of over 12,000 votes and by a fair majority over both Morris, Fossett and Russell. At the time of going to press with our first edition we have not complete returns of the vote for Governor of the Almshouse, but the Indications are that Mr. Rynderscamp, the Republican candidate, is elected. We give below a tabular statement of the vote, together with such returns as we have received of the election for Aldermen, Councilmen, and School officers.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Haws.	Russell.	Fossett.	Haws Opp. Dem.	Haws Opp. Dem.
1.....	209	709	490	1370	447
2.....	111	61	241	231	926
3.....	116	158	263	405	464
4.....	1300	220	462	3112	825
5.....	800	229	1395	1390	1719
6.....	939	783	348	3401	495
7.....	905	681	1865	3252	3250
8.....	949	515	1623	1671	3558
9.....	701	949	4490	1794	6618
10.....	795	203	1421	1627	1773
11.....	1039	433	1019	2260	2264
12.....	1018	259	965	697	1479
13.....	1000	1	1150	1000	1670
14.....	1197	724	681	2257	2052
15.....	1197	1	1275	2741	668	2052
16.....	1197	771	2686	2120	2468
17.....	1426	751	2788	2705	2120
18.....	1197	669	3451	2456	2812
19.....	1197	858	965	1223	1223
20.....	1197	9 1360	1962	2036	2360
21.....	1191	677	2269	1769	2022
22.....	1197	1660	1269	2080	1741
Totals.....	19,669	11,946	31,889	40,268	12,916

Haws' majority over Fossett, 12,781.
Haws' majority over Fossett and Russell, 1,845.
Fossett's majority over Wood in 1857, 2,268.

VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Townsend.	Lynch.	Rynderscamp.	Rynderscamp Opp. Vote.
1. Complete.....	667	779	567	25
2. Complete.....	116	69	113	103
3. Complete.....	156	159	160	76
4. Complete.....	1300	281	307	120
5. Complete.....	1000	301	640	486
6. Complete.....	1000	1110	320	41
7. Complete.....	1000	720	949	670
8. Complete.....	1000	1000	770	1000
9. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
10. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
11. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
12. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
13. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
14. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
15. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
16. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
17. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
18. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
19. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
20. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
21. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
22. Complete.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
Totals.....	15,463	14,369	16,939	12,927
				15,561
Rynderscamp over Townsend.....				1,327

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

In the First District, composed of the First Second, and parts of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards, the contest between Henry Smith, Republican, and John R. Burtsell, has been close. Enright claims to be elected, but our returns, so far, give a majority to Smith.

In the Third District, the canvass had not been completed when our first edition went to press.

In the Fifth District, John H. Brady, Republican has been elected by a plurality of 1,100 votes.

In the Seventh District, George Starr, Republican, has been elected by a plurality over 1,000 votes.

In the Ninth District, Robert L. Darragh, Republican, is reported elected. His majority in the Fifteenth Ward is 150.

In the Eleventh District, the contest has been exceedingly close between Daniel R. Peck, People's candidate, and R. Harrison Reed, Republican. The friends of the former claim his election.

In the Thirteenth District—canvass incomplete—there are indications that Charles Wilmot, Union Opposition, is elected.

In the Fifteenth District, James Owens, American and Republican candidate, is elected by 200 majority.

In the Seventeenth Ward—Canvass incomplete. James Harris, Union Democrat, is probably elected.

EARLY ALDERMANIC RETURNS.

Returns received at 4 o'clock this morning show the following gentlemen to be elected as Aldermen:

First District—Henry Smith, Republican.
Third District—John T. Henry, Tammany.
Fifth District—John H. Brady, Republican.
Seventh District—George Starr, Republican.
Ninth District—R. L. Darragh, Republican.
Eleventh District—Doubtful—W. J. Peck, Tammany, or R. H. Reed, Republican.
Thirteenth District—Doubtful—Nicholas Seagrist, Tammany, or Chas. Wilmot, Republican.
Fifteenth District—James Owens, American, probably.
Seventeenth District—Henry W. Genet, Tammany.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

In the Fourth District, comprised of the First to the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, the Tammany ticket is elected. It consists of Francis C. Gilmore and Anthony Hackley, also on the Anti-Tammany ticket; Geo. P. Richford, Morgan Jones, and John A. Tipper.

In the Sixth District the following candidates are elected—Thos. C. Hall, Union Opposition, John F. Bohlen, Union Opposition, Wm. E. Duryea, Republican, Oliver S. Powell, Republican, Andrew Craft, Union Opposition and Samuel Weeks, Republican.

In the Tenth District, Abraham D. Lent, Union candidate and Wm. Leinbeer, Jr., are elected. The other four candidates elected in this District are probably Republicans, viz.: George Rose, James Ingram, Dan Devlin and Frank J. Ottersen.

In the Twelfth District the canvass was incomplete at the time of going to press with our first edition.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

First Ward—Samuel Auld, the nominee of the Tammany Democracy, is elected.

Second Ward—James Watson, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is elected.

Third Ward—R. S. Gould, the candidate of the American and Republican Parties, is elected. No returns have been as yet received from the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Sixth Ward—Michael Begg, the candidate of both Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats, is undoubtedly elected. No returns have yet been received from any of the Wards from the Seventh to the Fourteenth inclusive.

Seventeenth Ward—Samuel Cantrell, the Republican nominee, is reported elected.

Nineteenth Ward—Terence Farley, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is undoubtedly elected.

Twentieth Ward—James Fairman, the candidate of Americans, Republicans and People's Parties, is elected. So are all the Republican School Officers in this Ward.

Twenty-first Ward—William Sinclair, the Tammany candidate, is probably elected in this Ward.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

A QUIET MORNING RAN—SCENES AT THE POLLS—TAMMANY IN DISTRESS—STATION HOUSES AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS—POLICE ARRANGEMENTS—ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Election-day is proverbially a rainy day, but yesterday was especially a wet, wretched and uncomfortable one. In every Ward of the City a light vote was cast; there was little excitement about the Polls; and a stranger would never have imagined for a moment that an important election was in progress. In the First, Second and Third Wards the day passed off quietly, with some trivial exceptions. There were occasionally some loud talking between the partisans of Fossett and Russell, and in Green-wich-street a man drew a bowie-knife, but he was promptly knocked down by a policeman and carried off to the Station-house. No one was injured. The vote for Comptroller in these Wards was not at all satisfactory to the Fusser men. Russell, the Anti-Tammany candidate, ran well but when it was found that he could not be elected many of his adherents voted for Haws, the opposition nominee.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards the Police arrangements for preserving order were very effective, and instructions were issued by the Captains to deal promptly, and vigorously if necessary, with any persons attempting to create a riot about the voting places. A portion of the Brooklyn force were detailed in these Wards to assist the regular force There was, however, no undue excitement about the polls, and the vote was light. Up to 12 o'clock the highest number of votes cast in any District was 178, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., less than 1,200 votes had been cast in the Sixth Ward, Fusser. It was then reported, having about 300, and Haws and Russell equally dividing the balance. One of Russell's stands in the Eighth Precinct was abandoned at noon for want of business. Two arrests were made at the corner of Elizabeth and Canal streets for attempting to make a disturbance, but on being "taken in" they were discharged. In the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward there was a slight squabble and rolling in the mud by two drunken men, but they were taken away by their friends. The attempt to raise the liberty-pole again, attracted a crowd, who watched the operations until near 2 o'clock, when the contractor abandoned the undertaking for the day, the rain interfering with the machinery. Sergeant Dickson, who has been connected with the Police of the Sixth Ward for several years, says that he never saw a more quiet election in that Ward than that of yesterday. A colored man, who has been entitled to vote for seven years, voted yesterday for the first time. He has always refrained heretofore, fearing personal violence.

In the Fourth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards the voting was conducted peaceably. The police in attendance enjoyed a sinecure for the day, save in a few cases in which they were called upon to arrest illegal voters. There was, of course, an occasional exhibition of muscle—a display inseparable from the exhilarations appropriate to the day—but none of a character so serious as to call for the exercise of the club, and the melancholy reflections natural to a cell in the Station-house.

Until noon the Eighteenth Ward was quiet. Late in the day some excitement was apparent among the friends of Russell, the American candidate for Alderman. The vote polled for him was quite heavy—much more so than was anticipated. Bets were freely offered around the polls that he would be successful. Just before the closing of the polls a party of rowdies, numbering a dozen or twenty, marched through the Ward. In the streets through which they passed considerable excitement was created by their shouts; but the dram shops proved far more attractive to them than the ticket boxes, and their frequent delays at these places so thinned their ranks that they were deprived of all power to create any serious disturbance.

Russell's vote in the Tenth Ward was heavier than his friends anticipated, and the only excitement there was, as to whether the Tammany men would interfere to make it less. Here and there an individual who had imbibed too freely, was asserting Fossett's claims most vociferously, Haws' friends were confident, in spite of the drenching rain.

The condition of the Fourteenth Ward, on election day, may be regarded as a fair criterion of the condition of the up-town Wards generally. The greatest excitement was apparent at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. As early as 11 o'clock, an individual, who had become slightly elevated by liquor, was elevated by his friends to the top of an empty coal-box. Amid the cheers and hurrahs of his auditors, he proceeded to set forth the claims of the candidates who were favorites among that class of people whom he was addressing, when, by the force of constant attraction, he was landed on *terra firma*, only to repeat the previous performances. After the crowd had tired themselves with this sport, they proceeded to upset an empty booth for the Police to set right again. Nothing more serious was attempted, as none of the party were drunk enough to be ill-natured.

In the Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the voting was done as quietly as though the people were going to church. At one time there was a little loud talking at two or three of the polling-places in the Seventeenth Ward, where considerable ill-feeling prevailed between the Fusser and Russell factions, but no blows were struck, nor any unruly behavior exhibited. The vote in these Wards was much lighter than usual. The taverns and drinking-shops were mostly closed in appearance, but had their side-doors open. There was no drunkenness or disturbance, and very little display of popular feeling. It was the universal remark that no election, for many years, has gone off so flatly.

The Sixteenth Ward was quiet. There were comparatively few votes polled. At 7 o'clock in the morning some rowdies overthrew the American ticket-box, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Generally, there was not a large crowd about the polling places. In the afternoon, however, the rain threw leisure time upon the hands of many out-door laborers, and most of them spent it about the polls.

In the Eighteenth Ward there is generally very little rowdyism on election day, and the rule held good yesterday. The worst parts of the Ward are those contiguous to the First-avenue and Avenue A, but in these portions, when there is any difficulty, it is generally occasioned by bands of rowdies who come over the borders from the Seventeenth Ward, to the south-ward. At the corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue, yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, a party of rowdies, who had been pushing, shouting and bustling about the ticket-boxes all the morning, threw a Republican box over. No fighting followed, and no arrests were made.

Some parts of the Twentieth Ward, near its southern boundary, have, before now, been the scene of bloody fights on election day, and timid citizens sometimes found their path to the polls beset with many hazards. But yesterday the "inalienable right" was exercised without difficulty by all—and they were comparatively few—who desired to vote. Fifty of the Brooklyn Police force were on duty in this Ward, and probably the riotously inclined were not unmindful of their presence. The contest was generally between the Republicans and the Tammany Democrats. The "Regulars" were far behind. Mr. James Conzolly, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman, met with a severe accident about 11 o'clock A. M. He was riding about in a light wagon, and while passing the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, the wheel caught in the track and the wagon was overturned. Mr. Conzolly's knee-pan was badly injured, and a gentleman who was riding with him was somewhat bruised. At the polls of the Ninth District a man named John McGrath was arrested early in the day for assaulting one Dominick Lynch, a Democrat-turned-Republican. McGrath was taken to the Station-house and locked up.

In the Twenty-first Ward, two fellows, somewhat "in liquor," had an altercation, and were about to settle their differences by an appeal to the Code of the Ring, when the Police interfered and took both of them to the Station-house, where they were detained until the polls were closed and then set at liberty. The following card, purporting to have emanated from Mayor Tiemann, was circulated in the Ward:

To the Voters of the Twenty-first Ward:

My attention has recently been called to a circular directed to the Tax-payers of the Twenty-first Ward, censuring Alderman James Owens for his vote on the "Ward's Island purchase," so called. I deem it my duty, in justice to Alderman Owens, and the Tax-payers who have nominated him, to say that his final vote in reference to that purchase was given after a personal inspection of the premises, in connection with the Coast Survey, and after such alterations had been made in the terms and conditions as removed from my mind the objections I had previously interposed.

(Signed,) DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

The Mayor, however, promptly refuted the forgery in the following communication to the evening papers:

"I have not issued the above, and my mind in regard to Ward's Island purchase is unchanged.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN."

New-York, Dec. 7.

In the higher Wards of the City, the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth, there was the usual quiet, and nothing occurred worthy of special notice.

A crowd of roughs gathered round old Tammany last evening, and some curiosity was manifested to learn the result of the election. Within the walls of the ancient wigwam an attempt was made to get up an impromptu meeting; but it failed. Alderman Adams, as Chairman, read a few returns, when some one among his audience suggested that three cheers should be given for Fusser. Objection was raised, and three groans were given instead. There being some indications of a row, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the company dispersed.

At the Republican Head-quarters, 618 Broadway, there was a meeting, which was slightly more enthusiastic than the members of the party had reason to hope it would be in the early part of the day. Soon after seven o'clock people came straggling in, some with dubious expression of countenance too fearful to look glad, and too hopeful to look sorrowful. But the late comers found that there was only good news awaiting them. From the time Mr. Kennedy took the chair until the meeting broke up, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he had hardly anything but majorities for Haws to announce. Each successive opposition gain was, of course, the signal for more hearty cheers. The announcement of John H. Brady's election as Alderman, by over 1,100 majority, called forth special enthusiasm. In the latter part of the evening Mayor Tiemann entered the hall quietly, and, after glancing over the returns received, as Mr. Kennedy presented them to him, as quietly left, not twenty persons being aware of his presence. Though he refrained from any open expression of pleasure at the result, it was perfectly evident he was not all insensible to pity some of the defeated aspirants for Municipal honors.

The arrests yesterday for illegal voting, and for attempting to vote illegally, did not come up to the ordinary election-day standard. Only eight persons were taken before Police magistrates—one alone being charged with depositing an illegal vote, and the others being arrested for attempts to vote illegally. It is not unlikely that others were arrested and locked up in the nearest Station-house, their arraignment before the Police Courts being deferred till to-day. The alleged illegal vote was deposited in the Fifth Election District in the Fourth Ward, by a man giving the name of Henry Blake. He was challenged, and sworn in his vote. He is reported having the poll a gentleman stated that he had seen him vote in the Fourth District of the same Ward, and thereupon he was arrested and taken before Justice Welsh, at the City Hall Police Court. Before the Magistrate he stated that his right name was Henry Blake. The Justice locked him up to await examination. The following are the names of the persons arrested for attempting to vote illegally: Jeremiah Burton, Second District, Fourth Ward; Wm. Clifft and John Casaol, Third District, Fourth Ward; Jacob Thompson and John Cavin, Fourth District, Fourth Ward; Wm. Hyatt, Fifth District, Fourth Ward; James T. Goanon, Third District, Seventh Ward. The last-named prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice Sterer, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the others by Justice Welsh. They will all be brought up for examination to-day.

The Police telegraph, which centralizes at the Police Head-quarters, had but little to perform. Its assigned duty, in connection with the election, was to announce any disturbance of a serious nature to the General Superintendent, and transmit the Superintendent's commands for detailing men to quell any riots. As none occurred, no messages had to be sent. A good many strangers during the day dropped into the place expecting to receive definite news of the progress of the election; but they were obliged to retire disgusted as well as disappointed at learning that this was not the place to get posted. An omnibus with four horses attached, stood all day in readiness to carry the Detective Squad to any section of the City where their presence might be needed to suppress insurrections. There was no occasion to use the vehicle, and the horses, fortunately, had an easy day of it. The "Shadows" enjoyed themselves highly in their "private room,"—story-telling, song-singing, smoking and speculating upon the results of the election. At noon they all sat down to a substantial spread in an adjoining restaurant. In the evening the place was thronged with a second and increased installment of persons expecting to learn "how the election had gone" in the various Wards. Like previous inquirers they were doomed to disappointment.

From Arizona.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INDIANS—NECESSITY OF PROTECTION—COLONEL TITUS AND HIS MEN—THE GOLD MINES, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tubac, A. T., Sunday, Nov. 7, 1858.

This is the season of Apache incursions into our country. They commenced their work of murdering and stealing about two weeks ago by murdering a Mexican within half a mile of Tucson. He was an oldish man, and was watching a pile of wheat. The Indians attacked him about daylight, shooting thirteen arrows into him, stealing only an old musket.

Some days after this the "same Apaches," a portion of the original Apache tribe who have settled about Tucson, and live in peace, shot one of the mountain Apaches, when the usual exultations were gone through with.

The next place the Indians made their appearance, was within fifteen miles of Tubac. A party, some thirty, attacked a small party of lumbermen, belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, in the day time, while the party were going through a Canon. As the lumbermen (only three) were armed, the Indians well knew some of themselves would be killed in a general fight. They compromised by taking the lumbermen's provisions and blankets, with one yoke of oxen, and left for the mountains.

An express was sent to Captain Ewell, commanding Fort Buchanan, who is always ready, and so far as is in his power, with his limited number of men, willing, to protect the citizen and follow the Indian to his strong-hold in the mountains. Captain E. at once sent out a party of twenty-five men under a sergeant, he having but one commissioned officer at the post, Lieutenant Lord; but days before they were on the ground the Indians were either in Sonora or the mountains on the Minibrace.

We next find them coming into Tucson, stealing several mules and killing a yoke of oxen. Again we find them taking all the animals (seventeen) from a small party who came out with Colonel Titus, and had settled on a Ranch about ten miles north of Fort Buchanan. These were lost through carelessness, as is often the case, they having left their animals *all* loose, not even keeping up one saddle-horse—a precaution always adopted by those of us who know anything about the habits and customs of the natives, as they are watching for all such chances, preferring to get animals in that way rather than risk a fight. They are arrant cowards, and murder, not fight.

About the 25th of October they murdered a Mexican near Tumatsame, some thirty miles from the line in Sonora. What they got I do not know.

The last murder was that of two Mexicans, belonging to the sons of Gov. Gandara, who are staying at Tubac. They escaped from prison in Sonora about two weeks since, and, on their arrival at Tubac about Nov. 1, procured a pack mule of the Sonora Mining Company, and sent it, with five Mexicans, after some of their clothing. When the party were some twenty miles from the line, in Sonora, they were attacked by a party of twenty-two Indians, their animals all taken, and two of the party killed.

These depredations will continue until our Government sends a sufficient number of troops into the territory to make campaigns of months into their country, breaking them up and scattering them. A post should be established in the heart of their country; at least a regiment is required to afford proper protection to the increasing population of this great mining district, and to afford security to life and property.

Captain Ewell, of the dragoons, is out on a scout, but with no force; he has, perhaps, sixty men. He cannot venture into the Indian stronghold, the mountains, without three hundred. No campaign can be carried on with a less number with any hope of success. Capt. Ewell and Lieut. Lord, the only officers within three hundred miles, are doing all they can; but with two small companies and no company officers, a post and supplies to protect, what can they accomplish?

I have given you a chapter of depredations. I can give a word or two on the other side. Six days ago, the same Apaches killed seven of these robbing and stealing vagabonds, which is the largest number ever killed at one time. We look for more of the same sort.

These Apache Indians dislike to lose a man. They are perfectly aware that their strength is growing less, and they cling even to the dead body of a warrior. This fear prevents them from attacking the whites. They know they are always well armed, and fight, while a Mexican will discharge his old musket in the air, and run for dear life.

Tubac, A. T., Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The Apaches continue to annoy us; they come into the ranches near Tubac (two miles) and drive off cattle. If they are immediately followed they will abandon the stock, and take to the mountains. A few days since a battle was fought at the mouth of the San Pedro, between the Pimos and Maricopas and the Apaches;—the Pimos lost their chief and two warriors, killing seven Apaches, when the Apaches took to the mountains, and as they are well supplied with rifles and muskets the Pimos and Maricopas could not follow them, as they are poor and destitute, having no arms excepting the bow and arrows. They are now at Fort Buchanan endeavoring to obtain arms, when they propose to make a campaign into the mountains.

If our Government had any number of troops here they could, with the aid of the Pimos and Maricopas, by once taking the field, destroy and scatter the Apaches, and prevent further depredations.

The risk of keeping stock and raising crops is now the great bar to the immediate cultivation of what little good land we have. There is hardly a settler here who has not lost more or less stock, and some have been made poor by it, with no hope of getting any pay from Government.

Colonel Titus, the Colonel Titus whose very name carried terror into the hearts of the Free Soil men of the North, who was looked upon as a monster in human shape, has quietly settled down on a ranch within 25 miles of here. He is thought a very quiet citizen. He is certainly a very unobtrusive, civil gentleman, who minds his own business and divides his time between raising stock and working a silver mine. He says he has lost largely by filibustering, and now proposes to make good his losses. If he hits the right vein he will succeed. His *army* are scattered: some have stopped on the way; others have gone to the rich (?) gold diggings on the Gila, near its junction with the Colorado.

These "new diggins" will be found rich, the great difficulty will be want of water to work them. I have seen one dollar taken from a single pan full of dirt, but it was brought quite a distance to the river; there is no water excepting the river, and there is not fall enough to make sluices. Some thousands of miners and adventurers are on the ground, and a few are industriously packing earth to the water, making from $5 to $16 a day, the greater portion, however, are looking on waiting for "something to turn up."

The discovery of this gold is but another evidence of the mineral wealth of this Territory, requiring nothing but capital and labor to develop it; nearly all the minerals found in the world are found here. Iron, copper, lead, silver and gold, with many others of less importance; and what is very remarkable, nearly all may be found in the same mountain. In the Cerro Colorado Mountain (the Heintzelman mine) is found all the ores for reducing silver, excepting cinna bar; that has not yet been found in the Territory, yet we have found indications of it.

Exaggerated reports of the richness of these mines will undoubtedly go to the States, without a fair account of the difficulties. It would be well for whoever leaves a good business and comfortable home to know that all the country about these "new diggings" is a sandy desert—no grazing, or raising crops. All the supplies used must be brought from San Francisco, requiring from one to two months' time, and at an expense for freight alone of over $300 a ton. These facts alone will give some idea of the cost of living. The climate is hot in the extreme. At Fort Yuma, sixteen miles distant, for months the thermometer stands from 100° to 120° in the shade. Yet, with all these difficulties, money will be made, and thousands will rush from the frozen Fraser River country to the hot deserts of Arizona. TUBAC.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Proposed Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Standing Committees of the House—Registered Seamen—Doorkeeper of the Senate, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place, to enable the Speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to usage, the Committees of the First Session are continued to the Second, with such alterations as may be necessary to fill vacancies.

The Democrats generally in the House to-day voted against laying the resolution to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the table. The sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to give an opportunity for discussion.

The number of registered seamen as returned to the State Department, is 6,689, of whom 216 are naturalized citizens. To Maine, 1,209 are assigned; to Massachusetts, 2,143; to New-York, 634; to Pennsylvania, 548; to Maryland, 22; to Rhode Island, 160; and the remainder are distributed among other States.

[Joseph O. Bushnell and William H. King, of Pennsylvania, are appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

The practice-ship *Plymouth* has arrived in the Potomac, at Kettle Bottoms, and a steamer has been sent down to tow her up to this city. She will again be sent out to the Gulf Squadron.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the commander of the Department of the Pacific, Gen. Clarke, to send two companies to Lieut. Beale, at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River.

The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning agreed on Charles S. Jones, long in the employ of the Senate, as successor to Isaac Holland, deceased, late Doorkeeper.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE... Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of the public lands for the support of the free public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but Mr. Pearce objecting that the motion was not in order, Mr. Gwin notified the Senate that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Cameron gave notice of a motion for a pension to the widow of Gen. Pearson F. Smith; and Mr. Seward gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Numerous bills heretofore passed by the Senate were severally referred, including those making appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, was sworn and took his seat.

The House took up the resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment be best calculated to effect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [This resolution was at the last session reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.]

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—90 against 83—as follows:

YEAS.	
Abbott of Maine, Rep.	Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Andrews of N. N., Rep.	Keim of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Conn., Dem.	Kelsey of N. Y., Rep.
Bennett of N. Y., Rep.	Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.	Knapp of Mass., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Kunkel of Md., Dem.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Leach of Mich., Rep.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.	Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Bullington of Mass., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.	Montgomery of Penn., Dem.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.	Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.	Merrill of Vt., Rep.
Clark of Conn., Rep.	Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.	Mott of Ohio, Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.	Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Comins of Mass., Rep.	Palmer of N. J., Rep.
Curtis of Penn., Rep.	Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Cragin of N. H., Rep.	Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Curtis of Iowa, Rep.	Phillips of Penn., Dem.
Davis of Md., Am.	Pike of N. H., Rep.
Davis of Ind., Dem.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Davis of Mass., Rep.	Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Iowa, Rep.	Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.	Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.	Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Dodd, of N. Y., Rep.	Royce of Vt., Rep.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Farnsworth of Ill., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Foster of Me., Rep.	Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.	Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.	Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.	Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.	Underwood of Ky., Am.
Hall of Mass., Rep.	Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hickman of Penn., Dem.	Washburn of N. Y., Rep.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.	Washburne of Ill. Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Webster of Ohio, Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Wilson of Ind., Rep.
Hughes of Ind., Dem.	Wood of Me., Rep.
NAYS.	
Adrian of N. J., Dem.	Jones of Penn., Dem.
Ahl of Penn., Dem.	Keitt of S. C., Dem.
Anderson of Mo., Am.	Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.	Lawrence of Ohio, Dem.
Ruffsdale of Miss., Dem.	Leidy of Penn., Dem.
Bishop of Conn., Dem.	McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Bocock of Va., Dem.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.	Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Bowie of Md., Dem.	Mason of Va., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.	Maynard of Tenn., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.	Miles of S. C., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.	Moore of Ala., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.	Morris of Penn., Rep.
Cavanagh of Mis., Dem.	Morris of Ill., Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.	Niblack of Md., Dem.
Clay of Ky., Dem.	Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.	Phelps of Miss., Dem.
J. Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.	Powell of Va., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.	Ready of Tenn., Am.
Craig of Mo., Dem.	Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.	Ricaud of Md., Am.
Curry of Ala., Dem.	Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.	Sandidge of La., Dem.
Davis of Miss., Dem.	Scales of N. C., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.	Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.	Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.	Singleton of Miss., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.	Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Eustis of La., Am.	Smith of Va., Dem.
Faulkner of Va., Dem.	Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.	Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Foley of Ind., Dem.	Stewart of Md., Dem.
Garnett of Ga., Dem.	Talbot of Ky., Dem.
Goode of Va., Dem.	Taylor of N. Y., Dem.
Greenwood of Ark., Dem.	Tripps of Ga., Am.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Greenbeck of Ohio, Dem.	Vance of N. C., Am.
Hale of Ohio, Dem.	Ward of N. Y., Dem.
Harris of Md., Dem.	Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.	White of Pa., Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.	Whiteley of Del., Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.	Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Houston of Ala., Dem.	Wortendyke of N. J., Dem.
Taylor of N. J., Dem.	Wright of Ga., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.	Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Jenkins of Va., Dem.	Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.	

ABSTENTION.

Texas—Republicans	0
Democrats	10
Americans	2
Total	12
Maine—Democrats	5
Americans	2
Republicans	1
Total	8
Whole number of members	234
Number voting	192
Absent and not voting	41

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bellinghurst, of Wisconsin, moved to reconsider the vote by which, yesterday, Mr. Cragin's bill for a Central Pacific Railroad was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. He said that that committee, composed of gentlemen from various sections, had come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence some other committee should have consideration of the subject.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, replied that no matter before the House was of more importance, and required a greater share of deliberation and argument. Although the Committee were divided, there was almost a general concurrence that something ought to be done for a railroad; but, when the subject of the route was brought up, they found themselves embarrassed. He did not despair of final success on the part of the Select Committee, but thought if they compromise on any route it will be on the Central route.

Mr. Bellinghurst's motion was disagreed to. Yeas, 48; Noes not counted.

Mr. Otero (New-Mexico) introduced a bill to grant lands to New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, for railroads therein.

Mr. Bernhisel (Utah) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Shorter, of Washington, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Military to inquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbuckle to Seattle, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia rivers for military purposes.

Adjourned till Thursday.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

The President certainly has succeeded in his purpose of creating a sensation by plunging the country into a hot bath, if we may take the effect

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. LAMAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

To Mirabeau B. Lamar, Esq.

SIR: The serious causes of complaint existing on the part of the United States against the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have already been made known to you, and you have received the necessary instruction to demand of those Governments prompt and ample reparation for the injuries for which they are responsible. You will again direct their attention to this subject, and especially the attention of the Government of Costa Rica, of which we have the most cause to complain for wrongs done to our citizens, and to the manifest injustice of which Government, in order that the United States may not be compelled to resort to other measures to secure that justice to which they are entitled, and which they are determined to obtain.

Recently, however, grave events have occurred in that region, which have still more complicated our relations with those Republics. Your various dispatches, numbered 5, 6 and 10, with the accompanying documents, reached the Department a few days ago, and have engaged my attention. The information you communicate is important, though much of it is little creditable to the Governments with which you have to deal, and besides the information received from you, two documents have reached here from Europe, requiring the attention of the Government, one of which purports to be a contract or bye-laws of a company for the transit of persons and property through Nicaragua, and the other contains a kind of manifesto, issued by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States, as irreconcilable with the principles of their position, as with the true state of the case, which have furnished the occasion for this communication.

These papers do not come to us through an official channel, but still circumstances indicate that they are authentic. I inclose copies of both of them. Your first step will be, by a categorical inquiry, to ascertain whether this manifesto or declaration is genuine, and if so, then to say further proceedings in relation to it will be unnecessary.

In order that the views and intentions of the United States respecting their relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be fully made known to those Governments, you will communicate to their proper officers respectively a copy of this dispatch, omitting, however, such portion of it as relates to this manifesto, should its authenticity be disavowed.

On receiving this extraordinary declaration, the first impression of the President was to take measures to ascertain its authenticity, and if found authentic then to recall the Minister of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to dismiss their Ministers accredited to this Government. And that such a course would have been given by France or England, or by any other nation, with a well-established Government properly appreciating the duties towards foreign powers, this course would at once have been adopted. But the United States in this case will take counsel not from the manifestoes of those who call themselves the Presidents of those States, nor from the conditions of those States, which can not hold the people responsible, upon this occasion, for this unqualified exhibition of ill-feeling, which is rebuked by the whole history of their intercourse with this country. The United States are, as they have ever been, sincerely desirous of the prosperity of the States of Central America, and of the establishment of free, stable and enlightened governments among them. And the instructions with which you were furnished when you departed upon your mission, and which were made known to the Governments of the States to which you were accredited, bear undeniable evidence of this disposition. You were told that a federal system, resembling in its outlines that of the United States, was admirably adapted to their condition, and that the people of the United States would be gratified to find a similar one established there, and would see in the measure itself a pledge of future stability in their political institutions, and of improvement in all the elements of advancement. And you were instructed, whenever circumstances should render it proper to suggest these considerations, avoiding, however, all appearance of dictation, and placing your suggestions on the true ground, the interest the people of this country feel in the prosperity of that fertile and valuable region.

And still animated with these sentiments, the United States will deal with forbearance with this unconscionable proceeding, having no fear that the moderation will be misunderstood. But you will give these Governments distinctly to understand that a suitable reparation will be insisted on, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations I have advanced from resorting, by more efficacious means, proper or necessary for those unworthy imputations.

Besides the expression of which this effusion of ill-feeling is made the medium of communication to the world, it indicates a line of policy looking to European intervention in American affairs, to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which they will resist under all circumstances. I refer to the protectorate demanded by this proclamation, and to the appeal to the Governments of France, England, and Sardinia, to assume the duties attached to that position.

Before proceeding, however, to this subject, there is another which I desire first to dispose of, and which concerns events that have been connected with the relations between these countries and the United States.

It is asserted by these "Supreme Chiefs of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," that, at the time they issued this document (May 1, 1858,) a filibustering expedition menaced those States, and was at that time preparing to invade them, and that the movement was to be made under the patronage of the Government of the United States, with a view to the possession of Central America, if Central America refused to surrender itself to this country. This absurd intimation, declaration rather, that the United States were urging the annexation of the whole Isthmian region, is made with as much gravity as though the authors of it had the actual proof of the fact before them. The assertion is unworthy of refutation. But it justifies some general observations connected with this matter.

That unlawful warlike enterprises have been carried on from the United States, composed of persons from different countries, against the territory of Nicaragua, is not to be denied. But during the whole progress of those illegal efforts the Government of this country faithfully performed the duty imposed upon it by the laws, as well through public proclamation as by the most stringent and energetic necessary directions to the proper officers to prevent their organization and departure, as by invoking the action of the judicial tribunals, and also by the employment of its naval force. It is unnecessary to support these assertions by detailed proofs. They are as well known in Costa Rica and Nicaragua as here. Sometimes, indeed, owing to the defect of proof, it has not been in the power of the Government to arrest these expeditions. But even when its exertions have not succeeded in preventing their departure, they have been fairly and generally successfully directed to prevent the concentration of men and material from reaching the Adventurers who had eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law.

The good faith of the United States, in relation to these illegal undertakings, has been much misunderstood, and misrepresented, both in Central America and elsewhere. A brief recurrence, however, to the true state of the facts would remove many of the erroneous impressions which have prevailed. It would show to every impartial inquirer what is indeed known to the present rulers of Nicaragua, that the origin of these attempts is to be found in the intestine difficulties of that country, and to the interference and application of persons of high authority here supported by the countenance of a portion of the population.

Under such circumstances, the first expedition of this kind left the United States in June, 1855, and it was soon afterward claimed that the party with which it acted and whose interests it had promoted, had obtained such possession of the country as to entitle its authorities to be recognized as the actual Government of Nicaragua. The Government of the United States, however, withheld this recognition, and the expedition ultimately failed of success. And subsequently the American authorities, at a critical period, probably prevented by their intervention the accomplishment of another effort to overthrow the existing Government by a military invasion. It is little creditable to the character of the President of Nicaragua that these circumstances have been entirely overlooked in his earnest desire to cast reproach upon this country.

But there is another consideration, not less decisive in forming an estimate of the conduct of the United States under these circumstances. *A fresh invasion*, says this proclamation, *is preparing under the patronage of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of definitively taking possession of Central America, &c.*

I have already said that time has shown the error of this assertion, and ought to bring with it a due acknowledgment. No such expedition had left this country, nor, in fact, so far as I know, was one then contemplated. But a review of this subject presents a yet more powerful justification of the policy of the American Government. There has been no period since these projects were first set on foot by the Nicaraguan invitation when they would not, probably, have been successful had the laws of the United States against such military enterprises been repealed or suspended by the legislative authority, or been left unenforced by the executive authority. The State of Nicaragua owes its political existence, or, rather, its present rulers owe the power they exercise to the laws of the United States. Its recognition by this Government, and the return for this fidelity is the undignified denunciation which has been given to the world. The most careless observer of passing events must be convinced that if military expeditions met no opposition in the United States from the public authorities, the spirit of adventure, originally called into action by Nicaragua itself, and fostered by subsequent occurrences, would send to that country, without delay, hundreds of enterprising men, who would soon obtain the control of its affairs and change the whole course of its policy—possibly of its destiny.

But the Presidents of these Republics deal in specific facts, as well as in more general allegations. They charge that "the Government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared it was utterly powerless to prevent past attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head."

This accusation is wholly without foundation. No such declaration was ever made by the Government of the United States. It would have been an act at once of folly and of falsity. As to the difficulties in the enforcement of these laws, they are not denied, and have given much trouble to the Government in the efforts it has made to carry them into effect. But that they are powerless, or have proved so, no one in or out of the United States has the right to assert. The representatives of the Central American States may be called on as witnesses, that in all cases where they have given information to the Government that military expedi tions against that region were about to be undertaken, measures have been immediately adopted to prevent their success, and to arrest and punish the offenders. Sometimes these efforts have failed, owing to causes not within the control of the Government, and sometimes they have succeeded. [illegible] Government to disclaim any connection with it, and to proceed on it by the laws has always been a powerful restraint upon these enterprises, and has frequently by means relied upon for their suppression. As to these views connected with this charge of unbecoming imbecility, I have now to add that I have just had an interview with the present Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, in this city, and have been assured by him that no such declaration was ever received by him from this Government, nor communicated to his own. If such a communication was ever made by any one in good faith, it must have been done under some strange misapprehension.

I perceive that you also occupy a place in this grave document, and that your "boasts in public," it is said, as to the course which will be pursued by the United States in the event of the failure of Nicaragua to ratify the recent treaty, have been deemed important enough to be introduced into this catalogue of national complaints. I have no doubt but that whoever has watched you, with a view to listen to and report your conversation, has grossly misreported you. But the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have much to learn in the duties of a just and wise administration if they consider it proper or dignified to collect the remarks of foreign Ministers in conversation and gravely report them to the world as grievances, demanding its interposition, or at any rate its consideration. If you had given any just cause of dissatisfaction to the Governments of those Republics, as I am satisfied you have not, there was another course open to them far more befitting the occasion than this, and that was to make a representation of the circumstances to the Government of the United States, in which case an inquiry would have been instituted and an efficient remedy, if necessary, would have been applied.

As to the statement it has been thought proper to make that all the official agents of the United States in Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders," I know nothing of it, except what is mentioned in this paper, and its position there in the absence of all proof, is not sufficient to entitle it to confidence. I repeat the assurance already given with relation to yourself, that if any of the agents have justly rendered themselves obnoxious to such charge, let the Government considering themselves injured by their conduct, transmit to this Department specific charges embodying these or any other accusations, with evidence in support of them, and the subject shall receive immediate attention, followed by such action as may be justly called for.

As to the Protectorate which is invoked "for the independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," it is a subject very easily disposed of, so far as the United States have any concern in the question. The President has no belief that either of the powers thus publicly and improperly appealed to has ever given the least encouragement to such a proposition, nor had any reason to anticipate it. The French Government has voluntarily disclaimed any connection with M. Belly, and has given assurance that it has no designs on Central America, but, on the contrary, has avoided any interference of that kind. A guarantee for the general use and security of a transit route, and also for its neutrality, is a desirable measure, which would meet the hearty concurrence of the United States. These views have already been made known to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and they have been informed "that the President indulges the hope that these routes may yet be considered, by general consent, as neutral highways for the world, not to be disturbed by the operations of war." These great avenues of intercommunication are vastly interesting to all commercial Powers, and all may well join in securing their freedom and use against those dangers to which they are exposed from aggressions or outrages originating within or without the territories through which they pass.

But the establishment of a political Protectorate by any one of the Powers of Europe, over any of the independent States of this Continent, or, in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to *which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power.* The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been promulgated, and are everywhere well known. There is no need upon this occasion to reenumerate them. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American Continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the balances of power, and other subjects of controversy arising out of the condition of its States, and which often find their solution or their postponement in war. It is of paramount importance to the States of this hemisphere that they should have no entangling union with the Powers of the Old World, a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would often involve them in hostilities with the other American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by since this principle of separation was first announced by the United States have served still more to satisfy the people of this country of its wisdom, and to fortify their resolution to maintain it, happen what may.

The progress of events have rendered the interoceanic routes across the various portions of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, demand the speediest and the easiest modes of communication. While the just right of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion, and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties, as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close those gates of intercourse on the great highway of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust regulations as would prevent their general use. *The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations.* Nor do they claim to interfere with the local Governments in the determination of the questions connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for that purpose. *What they do desire and mean to accomplish, is, that the great interests involved in that subject should not be sacrificed to any unworthy motive, but should be guarded from abuse, and that when fair contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens, they should not be wantonly violated.* Other nations will, no doubt, pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects, who may have similar interests.

But beside these general considerations, applicable to this subject, there are others which impose additional obligations upon these Isthmian Powers, and which bear with equal force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these Powers, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the cooperation of the capital and industry and enterprise of the world in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share toward the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this Government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been committed, and large sums have been expended, looking to its faithful observance.

A paper has recently appeared in the public journals to which I have already referred, purporting to be a contract between the Governments—the Presidents, rather—of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, and M. Belly, a French citizen, and his associates, constituting a new canal route company, and providing for its operations. Nothing is known here officially of the authenticity of this paper, but it carries with it a strong probability that it is genuine; and, presuming it to be so, it furnishes you with an occasion to lay before these Governments the views of the United States respecting their own interests and the interests of their citizens involved in the contracts for opening transit routes. So far as regards the action of Costa Rica, the President adhered to the views laid down in the instructions to our Special Agent, Mr. Jones, a copy of which has been communicated to those Governments, and also furnished to yourself. And the United States, while they interpose no objection to an amicable adjustment by those Republics of the question of their boundary line, will recognize no arrangement which interferes with the existing transit interests as insisted on in those instructions. The United States no more claim for their citizens an exclusive right to form contracts for opening these transit routes than they claim for them the exclusive use of the routes when the work is completed. Their construction is a fair object of competition for the citizens and subjects of all other Powers. *The work is as open to M. Belly and his advocates as to any other enterprising person.* There are but two points connected with this matter which have any interest for the United States, or which would justify their intervention. The first is, that no contract with M. Belly, or with any one, indeed, should interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, but that *all such engagements should be preserved inviolate*; and the second is, that the regulations and conditions of the grant should be such, as to *render the routes free and safe to all nations, but controlled by no one and upon moderate and reasonable terms.* It would be equally impolitic and unjust for these Governments, in a desire to make these great undertakings profitable to themselves, without furnishing any contribution toward their construction, to levy onerous charges upon the persons and property destined to pass over them, and by this means interpose serious obstacles to their general use. These local Governments should look to the vast benefits which these enterprises will bring to the countries through which they pass, and not to arrive by excessive impositions to make them sources of revenue, and defeat by this ill-judged measure the very object sought to be obtained.

It is not necessary that I should enter into a detailed examination of M. Belly's contract. There are physical and financial obstacles, as well as political ones, in the way of its execution, some of which will hardly be overcome. I shall, therefore, only advert to one of the provisions, rather with a view to the future proceedings of these Governments than from any practical bearing it will have in this case.

But, previously to doing so, I will bring to your notice one extraordinary stipulation which it could scarcely have been expected would have been acceptable to the United States, and which must have been entered into in anticipation of their objections to it. Those objections are insurmountable.

This obnoxious arrangement provides that the French Government shall have the right to keep two ships-of-war stationed in the waters of Lake Nicaragua, for the entire duration of the works.

I am persuaded this proposition will meet no favor from the French Government, and that its name has been introduced here unwarrantably and without its knowledge. The equality and security of these interoceanic routes constitute a great portion of their value to the world, and all commercial Powers are interested in their maintenance. An exclusive right in one of these Powers to exercise a permanent armed intervention, would give serious cause of dissatisfaction to all the others, and *the United States freely avow their determination to oppose such a measure, should it* [illegible] *Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua attempt to* [illegible]

The following additional stipulations are also to be found in that part of M. Belly's contract with M. Kinkel and to other associates, for the purpose of carrying it into effect by the Government of Nicaragua, which concession they agree to the abrogation of the Government of the United States, and will not be disregarded. There are several American citizens, who, with different interests, claim to have formed engagements with the proper authorities of Nicaragua for opening and using the transit routes with various stipulations defining their privileges and duties, and some of these contracts have already been in operation. This Government has neither the authority, nor the disposition, to determine the conflicting interests of these claimants. But what it has the right to do, and what it is disposed to do, is *to require that the Government of Nicaragua should act in good faith toward them, and should not arbitrarily and wrongfully divest them of rights justly acquired and solemnly guaranteed.* The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action in their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent Judges, cases will occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and when that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortious proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties. But there is yet another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government. These contracts with their citizens have a national importance. They affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are justified by the considerations already adverted to, in taking care that they are not wantonly violated, and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed. The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contained nothing in it reassuring for the future. Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law, carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decree, a mode of proceeding not recognized in the contracts themselves, and without resorting to the action of judicial tribunals. The facts in dispute have been unjustly assumed, and the hand of violence has been laid upon solemn engagements, which ought to have found their security in the good faith of the Government. I am not aware that in any case, has the forfeiture of a contract been declared in any other way than by *an arbitrary executive decree.* This is a state of things, to which no nation is bound to submit. It is vain to expect that the means of men and money, required from other nations for the execution of these works, will be furnished in the face of such manifestations of bad faith. Without confidence these great enterprises must fail; nor is it probable that one of them requiring a heavy outlay would now be undertaken and completed without some surer guaranty for their protection than would be furnished by the engagements of these Central American States. The danger of violation is too well known and appreciated to justify the expectation of the investment of capital under such inauspicious circumstances.

So long as a pecuniary object is supposed to furnish a motive for rescinding existing contracts, and forming new ones without any regard to vested rights, no progress will be made in the construction of canals, or of other permanent and expensive works for transportation.

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens *object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt but that they will have the concurrence of all other Powers who have similar interests in these vastly important measures.* What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen or shall arise, respecting the validity of their execution, no declaration of forfeiture either past or to come shall possess any binding force, unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just, and that the decision ought to be submitted to. Without some security of this kind, this government will not consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable in behalf of its citizens, who may have been or who may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

The course of the Government of Nicaragua, with relation to the treaty concluded by the plenipotentiaries of that Republic, and of the United States on the 16th of November last, has given serious dissatisfaction to the President. That treaty, had it been ratified by both parties, would have provided for the satisfactory arrangement of all the unsettled questions between them. It was negotiated by agents furnished with full powers, and on its reception in Nicaragua it met the approbation of the President, and was sent by him to the Constituent Assembly for its ratification, and was constitutionally ratified by that body. The disposition since made of it is unknown to this Government. It is known, however, that the just expectations of this Government have been disappointed, and that, too, under circumstances of the most unpleasant character. Assurances were more than once received here that the treaty would be ratified here, and I am well persuaded he believed them, that the treaty had been ratified, and was already on its way to this country by a special messenger, and you also were fully persuaded by the circumstances you stated that such had been the action of the Nicaraguan Government. On the 28th of March you announced to this Department the ratification of the treaty, and on the 28th of April you reported that you had been led into error upon this subject. You explained the causes which had misled you, and certainly they were such as to justify the impression they produced, and to lead to the conviction that you were intentionally deceived. It is deeply to be regretted that the President of that Republic, when he received your congratulations upon the ratification of the treaty, did not promptly and frankly point out to you your error, so that you might communicate the true condition of affairs to your own Government.

You refer to a conversation which you had with the Minister of Foreign Relations, on the 26th of May, and during which he made representations which it is difficult to reconcile with the proprieties belonging to his position, or with the facts themselves so far as these are known to this Department. At this late period, as an excuse for the inaction of the Nicaraguan Government, he stated to you that certain amendments and modifications had been forwarded to Mr. Buchanan; and that, as soon as Mr. Buchanan's answer was received, which he said would be in about eight days from that time, the Government would be able to speak more definitely about its fate. This personal reference to the Chief Magistrate of this country, with the avowal that a correspondence had been opened with him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of another Government, is a procedure at once uncourteous and unusual in the intercourse of nations. But, beside this objection, there is yet another. No application has been made for a modification of the treaty, either to the Chief Magistrate himself, or to the officer charged under his directions with the management of the foreign relations of the country. This statement of the Minister, therefore, is only a new and unsuccessful effort to account for the delays which have taken place, and adds obviously to the responsibility of the Government of Nicaragua.

No explanation has been received from that Government justifying or extenuating the proceedings, nor is known to this what is the present situation of the treaty, nor what disposition it is intended to make of it. Had it been duly ratified and exchanged, it would have removed all existing causes of complaint, and would have laid the foundation for the most amicable relations and the most useful and active intercourse between the two countries. The conduct of the Government of Nicaragua has still more complicated these relations, and placed the two countries in a critical position.

This Government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to recognize their duties, and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged. But *it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and Government have yielded enough to the weakness of those Republics, and, without doing them injustice, they will not take one step further to themselves.* Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Norte, and also at San Juan del Sur, and at Realijo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens, and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties there intrusted to them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The Army in the West—General Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21.—I.—In pursuance of General Orders No. 31, from the Headquarters of the Army, the portion of the First Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth is assigned to posts as follows:

Captain Armstrong's Company F, and Captain Steward's Company K to Fort Riley under the command of Major Sedgwick; Captain Sackett's Company E, and Captain Beall's Company A to Fort Smith; Captain Wood's Company C and Captain Carr's Company I to Fort Washita.

Major Sedgwick will superintend the preparation and dispatch of the troops to complete them from Fort Leavenworth before proceeding himself to his post, and they will march with the least possible delay. The squadrons going to Forts Smith and Washita will proceed, each consolidated, by the most direct practicable road to their posts, having regard to the procurement of forage for their animals on the route. The former will precede the latter 24 hours in starting from Fort Leavenworth.

II.—The squadron going to Fort Smith will take 50 days' provisions, and that to Fort Washita 60 days' provisions from Fort Leavenworth to last during the march and until the arrival of further supplies. Fresh meat for the march will be purchased on the route. A six months' supply of clothing will also accompany these commands.

III.—The necessary transportation for these movements will be furnished from Fort Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department. That sent to Forts Smith and Washita will arrive at those posts during the Winter, and until further orders.

IV.—Fifteen thousand Sharpe's Carbine Cartridges, and thirty thousand Navy Pistol Cartridges will be sent without delay to Fort Washita, and 30,000 of each to Fort Smith, from the St. Louis Arsenal.

V.—The Quartermaster in this city will send without delay a supply of horse and mule shoes for one year to Forts Smith and Washita.

By order of
Colonel E. V. SUMNER.
Signed, D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Statement of Secretary Cobb's Report.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that on the 1st of July, 1857, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1858, the balance in the Treasury was $47,810,114 67. The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1858 were $70,272,356 50; and the aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $67,082,263 66. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $61,550,267 76; and, deducting this amount from the aggregate means, a balance remained in the Treasury, on the 1st of July last, of $5,386,316 16. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, the receipts into the Treasury from various sources, including the loan of 1858, amounted to $25,220,272 48, and the estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year are $36,660,660, making the sum of $67,130,189 36 as the estimated ordinary means for the current year. The expenditures, on the other hand, of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and the estimated expenditures for the three remaining quarters, amount to $74,065,800 99, which would leave a deficiency of $6,935,701 63. There are, however, extraordinary means within the command of the Department, viz.: Treasury Notes to the amount of 8 millions, which may be issued previous to the 1st of January next, and the balance of the loan (ten millions) authorized by the Act of June 14, 1858. These sums, added to the ordinary means, make an aggregate of $81,130,189 36, which, after deducting the actual and estimated expenditure of the current year, would leave a balance in the Treasury, on July 1, 1859, of $7,064,388 37. It is estimated that the aggregate of means for the year ending June 30, 1860, will be $69,063,396 37, and that the expenditures will be $73,139,147 46, leaving a deficit of $4,075,-848 89. To this estimated deficiency on the 30th June, 1860, should be added the sum of $2,838,728, which will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department during the present fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury discusses the Tariff question. The Tariff of 1857, he says, has been in operation more than a year, and, in ordinary times, the experience of that year would afford reliable data to judge of its effect as well upon the trade of the country as the revenues of the Government. The continuance of financial difficulties during a large portion of the time, however, and the effects of it, operating to a great extent during the whole period, create serious difficulties in forming a satisfactory judgment upon the question. The Secretary's estimates are based upon the opinion that a reaction in the trade and business of the country has commenced, and that we are gradually, but steadily, returning to a healthy and prosperous condition. There seems to be a concurrence in the public mind on this subject, if we may judge from the general tone of public sentiment. The files of the Department furnish strong evidence of its truth. The exports for the year ending the 30th June, 1858, were $324,644,491, being a reduction from the preceding year of only $38,310,261; while the imports for the same time were $282,613,150, being $78,276,991 less than the year before. This balance in favor of exports over imports was doubtless appropriated to the payment of our foreign debt, thus relieving the country, in part, of that source of embarrassment. It exhibits a large margin for an increase of importations when the business and necessities of the country shall demand it. The restoration of confidence and reaction of trade have already been manifested in this regard.

By referring to the receipts from customs at the port of New-York for the months of October and November, 1856, the year preceding the revulsion, the same months of the present year, the Secretary finds that the receipts of those two months in 1856 were $6,202,227; in 1857, were $2,028,210; and in 1858, were $3,810,819. Whilst the country has not recovered entirely from the disasters of the last year, the increased receipts of the present year indicate a decided reaction, and the promise of a certain and speedy return of prosperous times.

The Secretary's estimate contemplates a deficiency by June 30, 1860, of $7,914,516, and he inquires into the mode by which this deficiency shall be supplied. The Secretary does not think a loan advisable, and he thinks that a revision of the Tariff of 1857, and the imposition of additional duties, are the only remedy, unless Congress shall take some action to relieve the Treasury from a portion of the expenditures it is now required to meet. The Secretary makes various suggestions concerning his proposed revision of the tariff. He thinks that such duties should be laid as will produce the required revenue, by imposing on the people at large the smallest and the most equal burdens. This, the Secretary believes, is most effectually done by taxing, in preference to others, such articles as are not produced in this country; and among articles produced here, those in which the home products bear the least proportion to the quantity imported, are the fittest for taxation. The reason given is, that, in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the Treasury; while in the other class the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is paid, not to the Treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal, the home producer being benefited at the expense of the consumer. The Secretary does not expect a tariff to be framed on rigid revenue principles, but he thinks that in all changes an effort, at least, should be made to avoid a further departure from them.

The Secretary takes up the iron interest and particularly examines the condition of that branch of trade in connection with the Tariff question. The importation of iron and steel of all kinds, amounted, in the year ending June 30, 1857, to $25,954,111. In the year ending June 30, 1858, it amounted to $16,328,039; being a reduction of $9,626,072. This reduction is accounted for in part by the reduced prices of the last year; but there is shown by the same table a large reduction in the amount of imported iron and all manufactures of iron. Whatever cause, therefore, may have produced the great depression of the iron interest during the last year, it is very clear, says the Secretary, that it is not owing to an increased importation of foreign iron under the act of 1857. It, as alleged, the price of iron in this country had been reduced by the increased importations caused by the reduction of duties, then the price of the articles in those countries from which we import ought to have been beneficially affected. A comparison of the prices in this and foreign countries, during the last year, show that such was not the fact, as the price fell, not only in the United States, but in Europe also. The report shows that a similar decline has taken place in almost every important product of the country, and the writer contends that this decline cannot be ascribed to the change in the tariff made in 1857. It occurred indifferently, he says, in articles imported, in the most trivial quantities, and in those most largely imported, in articles the duty on which was unchanged, and in those on which it was diminished; proving that the cause was outside of all tariff regulations and beyond the control of legislation. The Secretary then produces statistics to prove the great increase of American manufactures, showing thereby that neither the tariff of 1857, nor that of 1846, which was based upon the same principles, have injured the manufacturing interest. One, among other illustrations offered, is an increase of 100 per cent in the exportation of American manufactures in 1856 over that of the year 1857. The exports of agricultural production, except cotton and tobacco, during the same period, show an actual decrease, which, the report says, is not a fair comparison, as 1847 was a year of famine in Europe, but the increase of these exports, by a fair comparison of the two periods, is about from 75 to 100 per cent.

In considering the question of the best mode of revising the present tariff, the Secretary is opposed to the repeal of the act of 1857, and the restoration of the act of 1846. He does not think that the wants of the Government require such an increase of the taxes, or that the public mind of the country will be brought again to acquiesce in any higher schedule than 30 per cent., the maximum of the present law. The Secretary is also opposed to the principle of home valuation. Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act, he recommends such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service. In accordance with the suggestion contained in his last Annual Report, the Secretary recommends that schedules C, D, F, G, H, be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. He sees no good reason for having departed in the act of 1857 from the system of decimal divisions. The present state of things, he thinks, affords a fit opportunity of correcting the error. This change will increase the revenue from customs $1,800,000, upon the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year. To raise the additional amount needed will not require an increase of all the rates of duty of the present tariff. It will become necessary, therefore, to select certain articles to be transferred from lower to higher schedules. In making such changes the true principles governing the imposition of duties for revenue should be kept in view, and such discriminations made as, consistently therewith, will best promote the various interests of our country, without doing injustice to any.

In speaking of the Public Debt, which on the 1st of July, 1858, amounted to $25,155,977 66, to which must be added the ten million loan negotiated during the present year, the Secretary expresses his disapprobation of the policy which would fund the Treasury Notes, which to the amount of $19,-756,800 were outstanding on the 1st of July, 1858, and will become due during the next fiscal year. On the other hand their entire redemption during one year, would call for an increase of the tariff to a point which would render necessary another revision of it in the succeeding year. The true policy, according to Secretary Cobb, is to look to the present revision of the tariff to their gradual redemption, commencing with the next fiscal year. To carry out this policy, he thinks that Congress should provide for the raising of such amount of revenue as will enable the Department to redeem a portion of them, and, at the same time, extend for one year the provision of the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorizing the reissue of such portion of them as the exigencies of the Government will not enable us to redeem. By this course the Government can gradually discharge this part of the public debt without placing upon the people an onerous additional burden in the unnecessary increase of their taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury again directs the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of [illegible] by disbursing agents of the Government [illegible] increased compensation, and gives additional facts in support of his recommendations.

Appended to the report of the Director of the Mint is a statement of the amount of bullion received at the several establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was $9,599,349 50 in gold, and $9,199,924 67 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period amounted to $10,998,000 00 in gold, $8,522,597 77 silver, and $694,000 in cents. The Director recommends an amendment in the law so as to make silver a legal tender to the extent of $50 or $100; also, the issuing of mint certificates to depositors for sums as low as $50, payable to bearer, with a view of creating a sound paper currency. To both of these suggestions the Secretary is opposed.

The condition of the Treasury is not more favorable now than it was last year for the commencement of public works authorized by Congress. At a time when the necessities of the Government demand an increase of taxation, the Secretary does not feel justified in recommending the construction of such works as are *not urgently demanded for the public service. It will* be for Congress to decide, in providing the necessary means for the next fiscal year, whether or not they will impose an increased tax for such a purpose. The Secretary recommends economy, and that, in no event should public works be directed without first subjecting the application for them to a rigid inquiry into their necessity and propriety; and when found necessary, the department should be required to submit to Congress suitable plans and estimates of the cost, before an appropriation is made.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year in regard to marine hospitals, and urges objections to the present system of building and maintaining them. He asks for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, in accordance with a bill reported at the last session of Congress, with some further amendments. He, finally, submits reports of a commission appointed to test the various qualities of lifeboats; the report of the Coast Survey; the reports from the various bureaus of the Department, and reports from the Light-house Board.

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of the Divorce Case, Bennett vs. Bennett.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, recalled.—Direct examination.—While living at New-Rochelle in 1856, one washing-day, I prepared the dinner. When we sat down Doctor was not pleased with it. We had mashed potatoes. Doctor took them on his fork and threw them at me across the table; also swore at me. In the Spring of '56, at the George-street House, my children had scarlet fever. I wanted a physician. Doctor thought he was capable of taking care of them. He not being an educated physician, I was unwilling, and after he had retired for the night, I sent servants after Dr. Ives. They required night watchers. I wanted to sit up till twelve o'clock, but Doctor always wished me to retire and said he would sit up with them; but after I had retired he would retire too, and then at twelve o'clock he would call the nurse and she would suppose he had been sitting up till then. One night they were so ill I positively refused to retire. Doctor insisted I should. I sat in a rocking-chair. He tipped it over, threw me out on the floor, and locked the chain to another room. I lay down on foot of children's bed. Doctor threw blanket right across the children. I gave him my place on foot of bed, and I lay on lounge. He very roughly threw himself on lounge too. (Evidence reserved for private narration.) I pushed him off. Ever after that he has taunted me that he could prove I had been unkind to him, and kicked him off the lounge. He has also threatened to poison me. I omitted this because I shall never begin to tell the whole story. I have forgotten so many things myself. The poisoning was when we lived in George-st. house. He was vexed and said he would poison me. I made this expression, "Doctor, you forget that the same facilities are open to me as to you." A few evenings after that he made a glass of lemonade. What he had said, occurred to me, and I said: "Doctor, I am afraid to drink this." He drank it himself to show me there was nothing in it. Summer after returned from Cuba, Doctor threatened to put his property out of his hands. He said he was a fool that he had not done it before. Said he would let his business run down, and what me afterwards that he had let it run down, and was not worth anything, but when he proposed to take me to New-Orleans in Fall of '57, I said I thought he was poor and could not afford to travel. He said, Well, if he had let it run down, he'd make some one else for coming to it. Said all he had to do was to make a little extra exertion to bring it up as good as ever. In the Fall of '56, I as

The Sun-Mirror Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the City yesterday the election passed off very quietly. The vote is small, owing, in part, to the severity of the weather, which was very bad, the state of the roads being in a shocking condition. Under these unfavorable circumstances it was anticipated that Fernando Wood would be the successful candidate; but the majority by which he has been elected is much smaller than was expected. The returns of the several wards are reported in another column.

We have advices from the provinces rendering it probable that the Liverpool cotton market will day, and the advance being in a shocking condition. Under these unfavorable circumstances it was anticipated that Fernando Wood would be the successful candidate; but the majority by which he has been elected is much smaller than was expected. The returns of the several wards are reported in another column.

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The City Election.

There is hope of our City Government after all. The election yesterday resulted in the election of Robert T. Haws to be Comptroller, by a very decisive and satisfactory majority. Something of this result is due to the split in the ranks of the Democratic Party. For once Fernando Wood has rendered a substantial service to the City. He threw the whole weight of his influence against the candidate of Tammany Hall, and contributed powerfully, beyond all doubt, to his defeat. We congratulate him heartily upon this result of his labors.

But we hope Mr. Fuller's defeat is due in no inconsiderable degree to the settled conviction of the great mass of our citizens that he was not a fit man for the office. The Comptroller must be a man of business habits and trust and responsibility in the City Government. Upon the Administration depends, to a very great extent, the character of the Government and the security of the public credit. The Comptroller cannot agree with his chief, he retires. Here to remain, or resign. Here is the greater or less degree inextricably bound up with our own in its solution. Here deserves the confidence and support of the public as a man of integrity. He has been a warm political partisan, and it may be feared that partisan considerations will be allowed undue weight in his administration of the affairs of his office. But no one suspects him of seeking personal profit through public office, and we may expect at his hands, therefore, a much more upright administration than we could have hoped for from the competitor.

Tammany Hall has covered itself with disgrace in this Campaign. The dozen "Sachems" who control the action of that wing of the Democratic party, have shown themselves the tools and accomplices of corrupt political jobbers, and have been justly repudiated by the people. We are aware that they claim to have been forced into yielding the nomination of Mr. Haws by the pressure of public opinion—but the fact remains that they did yield it, and that they are entitled to no credit, when the duties of certain offices are now in dispute, of other persons occupying to the same gang of rogues, who are believed to be in this predicament.

Judge Russell yesterday followed the example of Recorder Hackett and dismissed from further duty in the Court of Sessions the officer, Baker, who recently permitted Dr. Gallagher to escape from his custody while conveying him from the Court-room to the City Prison.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were very light, and prices tended downward. Flour was moderately dealt in at former rates. Corn was pretty active and firm. Provisions were in good request. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were somewhat better.

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Our Naval Affairs.

The abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we published yesterday, shows a pecuniary, even if extravagant, result of the year's operations. The Secretary's suggestions in favor of the immediate construction of war vessels of the class which has proved so effective in the present war between Russia and the Allies, are worthy of the most careful consideration of Congress. The Secretary's recommendation that the Navy Department be allowed to purchase, or charter, steamers for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in case of emergency, is also a wise one. The Secretary's suggestions in relation to the Naval Academy, and the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, are also worthy of attention. The Secretary's remarks in relation to the Home Squadron, and the Africa Squadron, are also timely and judicious. The Secretary's recommendation that the Navy Department be allowed to purchase, or charter, steamers for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in case of emergency, is also a wise one. The Secretary's suggestions in relation to the Naval Academy, and the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, are also worthy of attention. The Secretary's remarks in relation to the Home Squadron, and the Africa Squadron, are also timely and judicious.

Our Central American Relations.

Gen. Case' letter to our Minister in Nicaragua, though written in July last, will still be read with interest. It is a clear and strong statement of our attitude towards the Isthmus, and of the rights and duties which that attitude imposes upon us. Considerable portion of it is devoted to the extraordinary manifesto signed by the President of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and published in connection with the Belly contract. That document assailed the good faith of our Government in the most unfounded manner—accused its agents of bribery, and published in connection with it a letter from Gen. Case, in which he denied the charges, and declared that the Government had no connection with the Belly contract.

Gen. Case declares the purpose of our Government, furthermore, to insist upon the fulfillment of the engagements into which the Government of Nicaragua has entered with our citizens. It will not permit them to be forfeited, as has been done hitherto, by an arbitrary decree, and without any satisfactory statement of the grounds on which such forfeiture is declared. Gen. Case also points out the objectionable course of the Nicaraguan Government in regard to the treaty of 1857, and closes by warning that State that we have yielded quite enough to its weakness, and that: "we

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With regard to the proposed Protectorate of European Powers over the Isthmus, the position of our Government is defined so as to prevent the possibility of mistake. Any attempt to establish such a Protectorate will be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the affairs of this Continent, and will be resisted by all the means in our power. As to the Isthmian routes, they are open to the world, and the United States seek no monopoly of them. Their construction is as open to the citizens of France or England as to those of the United States. Our Government will be as well pleased to see the construction with these powers contracts are made: one is, that when contracts are made with our citizens, they shall be kept—the other is, that the routes, when opened, shall be safe and free for all nations, and upon moderate and reasonable terms. So long as these conditions are not violated, M. Isaly, or any body else, is at perfect liberty to construct the Canal. But we should oppose the sanctioning of two French ship-of-war in Lake Nicaragua during the construction of the work, as was suggested in the Belly contract.

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Our Central American Relations.

Gen. Case' letter to our Minister in Nicaragua, though written in July last, will still be read with interest. It is a clear and strong statement of our attitude towards the Isthmus, and of the rights and duties which that attitude imposes upon us. Considerable portion of it is devoted to the extraordinary manifesto signed by the President of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and published in connection with the Belly contract. That document assailed the good faith of our Government in the most unfounded manner—accused its agents of bribery, and published in connection with it a letter from Gen. Case, in which he denied the charges, and declared that the Government had no connection with the Belly contract.

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The Paraguay Expedition.

Mr. Toucey is very decisive in his predictions that the Paraguay Expedition will not succeed—but, for instance, France, with her Navy now for offensive purposes the first in the world—with her unscrupulous love of glory, and her now-awakened thirst for Colonial dominion in that position. In such a case we should find ourselves suddenly thrown back upon our policy of primary in the New World, with a force which would make it very highly desirable that we should not be disarmed by our own disavowal of our right to interfere, and we should need something more than a thousand declamatory proclamations of the Monroe doctrine to sustain us in the present temper of the country. In this recommendation Governor Seymour is fortified by the opinions of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in his Report, says:

"It is a matter of the first importance to the country that the Navy should be kept in a state of efficiency, and that the means of defence should be increased as the wealth and resources of the country increase. The Navy must be kept up to the standard of the times, or it will be worthless when it is most needed. The Navy is the right arm of the country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that it is not paralyzed."

The Secretary recommends the construction of ten steamers of the class which has proved so effective in the present war between Russia and the Allies, and the purchase of a number of steamers for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. He also recommends the establishment of a Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the erection of a Naval Hospital at Brooklyn. He says:

"The Navy Department has been compelled to charter steamers for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to purchase vessels for the Paraguay Expedition, and for the Home Squadron, which could have been avoided if the Department had been authorized to purchase, or charter, steamers for this purpose. Such steamers will be found necessary for the Navy much oftener than for the Army. We have very much question whether we have the right to force them into a conflict against their will. Should the Department of State determine to send a force to Paraguay, we are prepared fully to support the policy. But, to be effective, such force should be sent at once. Our fleet of 13 steamers is now employed in the Paraguay Expedition, and in the Home Squadron, with the exception of the Niagara, which is undergoing repairs. Of the 10 sailing vessels, 6 are employed in the Paraguay Expedition, and 4 in the Home Squadron. Of the 6 steamers in the Paraguay Expedition, 3 are unfit for service, and will require extensive repairs before they can be sent to sea. Of the 4 steamers in the Home Squadron, 2 are unfit for service, and will require extensive repairs before they can be sent to sea

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By the arrival of the brig *Ocean Bird* we have Bermuda papers of the 1st.

They contain advices from Barbadoes to Nov. 11, and from other West India Colonies to the end of October. Money relief had made a rapid improvement in the open crop of Barbadoes, and a fair average return, say 30,000 hhds., was expected. The sweet-potato crop was very productive. American provisions were dull of sale even at low prices; in fact, the Barbados *Agricultural Reporter*, of Nov. 11, says: "The holders of breadstuffs (in Bridgetown) were glad to sell at any rate." A heavy supply of codfish was in the market, one vessel, with 2,400 quintals, having arrived from Newfoundland. P. P. lumber, square shingles and red-oak staves were in demand.

In Legislative affairs nothing of interest had been done. The Solicitor-General had given notice, in the Assembly, of his intention to introduce a bill for a more extensive education of the people of Barbadoes. The weather was intensely hot at Bridgetown.

For six weeks, ending 30th October, no fewer than six fires had occurred on estates in Antigua, causing much damage to property. Suspicion had been aroused that these fires were the work of incendiaries.

Demerara dates, to the 26th of October, mention that considerable damage from hurricane of the sea had occurred at points on the east coast.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, a serious affray had taken place between the soldiers and civilians. The Police began to arrest the most disorderly, upon which a deadly assault with drawn bayonets was made upon the Police Station. The latter, however, succeeded in capturing seven soldiers, and in taking them to the police, a rescue was attempted, in which one of the soldiers, Sergeant Furness, was stabbed. Several of the police-men received serious blows. The soldiers finding that they had been in a manner overpowered, surrounded the station with their drawn bayonets. The prisoners were, however, locked up and the mob dispersed.

The sugar crop at Martinique is bounty. There was, however, an increase of 4,894 tierces on the quantity exported at the corresponding period last year.

The widow of the Empress Josephine arrived at St. Pierre on the 6th inst., on board of the *Real Tester*, and would be conveyed to Fort-de-France, when the vessel discharged her cargo of merchandize.

From Turk's Island, &c.

We have Turk's Island files to Nov. 20. There is no news. The demand for salt had been good, and during the last week 35,543 bushels had been shipped; stock 600,000 bushels; price firm at 9c.@9½c.

Advices received from Porto Plata state that, in the gale of the 25th and 26th of October, six vessels were driven on shore, and one, a Dominican vessel-of-war, foundered at her anchorage. Many houses near the shore were injured by the heavy sea which broke on the beach.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH FERRY.—The steamer *Atlantic*, when arriving at her dock on the New-York side, yesterday, about 2½ P. M., in consequence of the engine stopping on the centre, came with great force against the bridge, tearing the planking up from the platform and severely injuring several persons standing on it, who were waiting to cross to Brooklyn. Among the latter were Mr. DUNKEL, a mahogany dealer in Brooklyn, badly hurt in his leg; Miss TRASAN, of Tenth-avenue, side much hurt; Miss PARKS, of Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, leg bruised, and a girl, whose name is not known, was also badly injured.

(Advertisement.)

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GUNNELL & MAURY.

WASHINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

(Advertisement.)

OLD YOUNG, RICH AND POOR.—GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper, for the water-closet, is used by all classes. It is now a settled fact that this paper beautifully obviates the former necessity of being poisoned daily with the fumes of printed stuff, which makes and aggravates the disease known as piles. As a preventive and cure for that complaint it is without fault or blemish. Depot No. 41 Ann-street, where it is retailed and wholesaled. 1,000 sheets $1; 500 sheets 50 cents. Each package is in a convenient pasteboard box. G. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet. All respectable druggists have it.

(Advertisement.)

THE "KNOX."—The very beautiful Hat introduced this Fall by the tasteful KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, should be styled the "Knox," for it is enough to immortalize any man. It is a genuine style—there is something about it quite indescribable—very pleasing, very neat, and very elegant. He has a fine stock of hats, caps, &c., at his store, and it is worth one's while to call and examine them.

(Advertisement.)

THIRTEEN CENTS PER BOX.

BRANDRETH'S Pills, sugar-coated, are warranted the best in the world—never crack, chip or change color. Let the sick, and believers in the efficacy of reputable purgatives, give them a trial. Price of the pills, 25 cents a box. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, 335 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-street.

(Advertisement.)

QUINN'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PEPPERS, LEE & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Read the following—are an irresistible antidote to all complaints engendered by the excessive use of mercury, opium and other purgative preparations, instilling new life and vigor into the blood. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

PANTOMIME BY TWENTY CHILDREN.—"The Jack Ghiz," by the famous Ravelsteadt Troupe. A delightful and deeply interesting entertainment, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. An exquisite ballet, comic opera, droll songs, &c., besides.

(Advertisement.)

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 7.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	93½	100	N. Y. C. & R. R.	130	91
2,000	do	93½	400	do	30	91
1,000	Missouri 6s, 6 yr.	89¼	400	do	30	91
2,000	do	89¼	100	do	30	93½
1,000	do	89¼	100	do	30	93½
2,000	do	89¼	100	do	30	93½
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